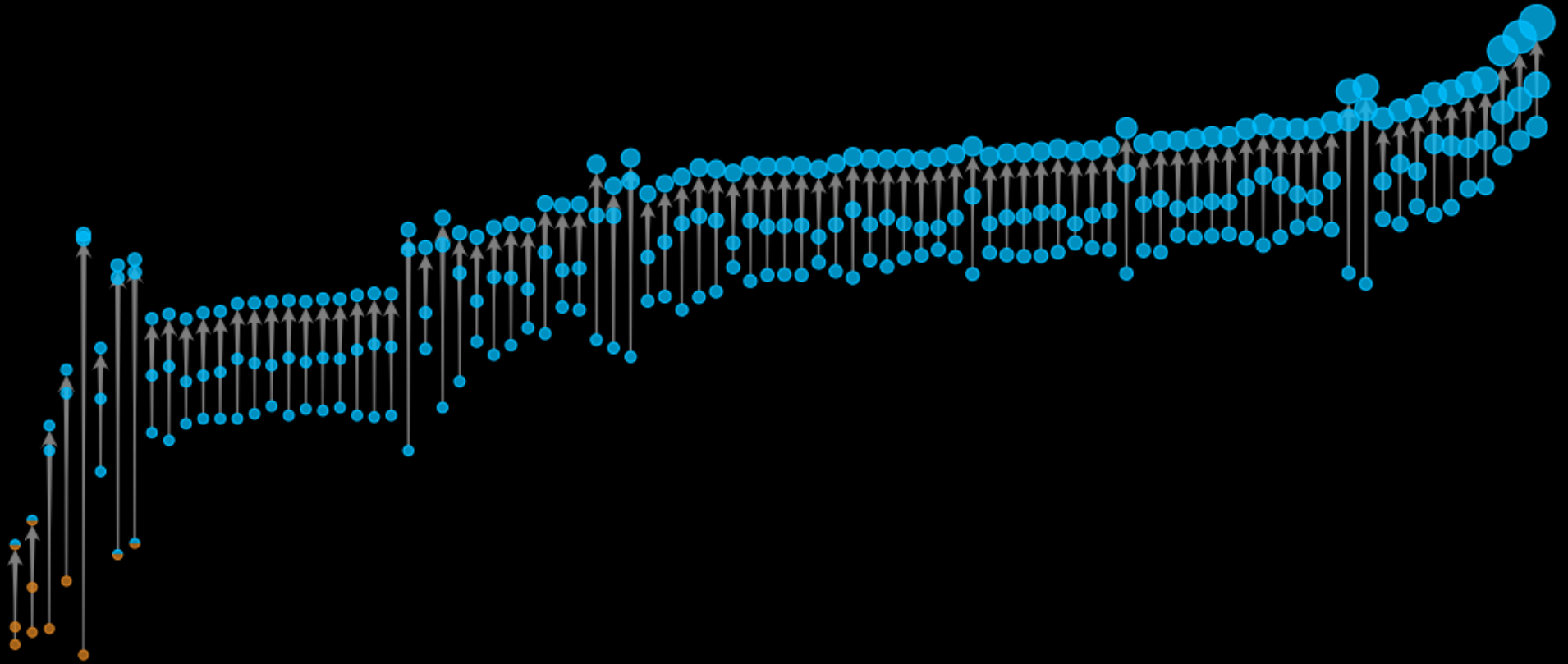


# Stripped Star plus Compact Object Binaries: Identifying the Progenitors of Neutron Star Mergers

Maria R. Drout  
University of Toronto  
Carnegie Observatories

# Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

*LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Black Holes* *LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Neutron Stars*



LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA | Aaron Geller | Northwestern

# The Evolutionary Path to a BNS

*There are multiple stages with (large) uncertainties*

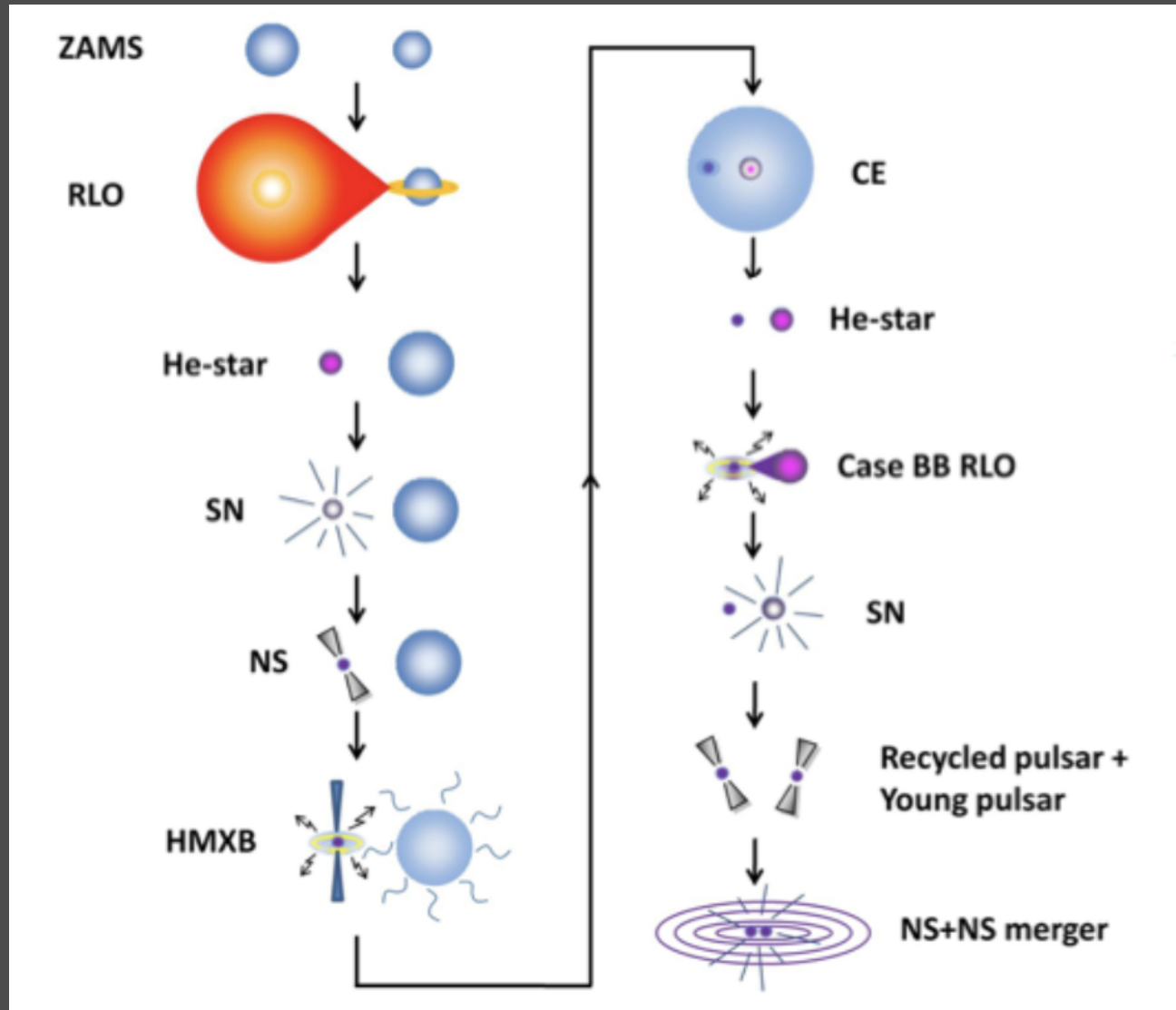


Image courtesy of T. Tauris

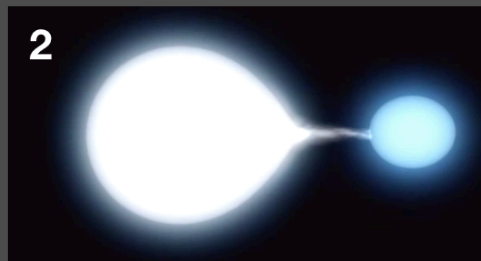
# What are Stripped Stars?

## *How Can They Help?*

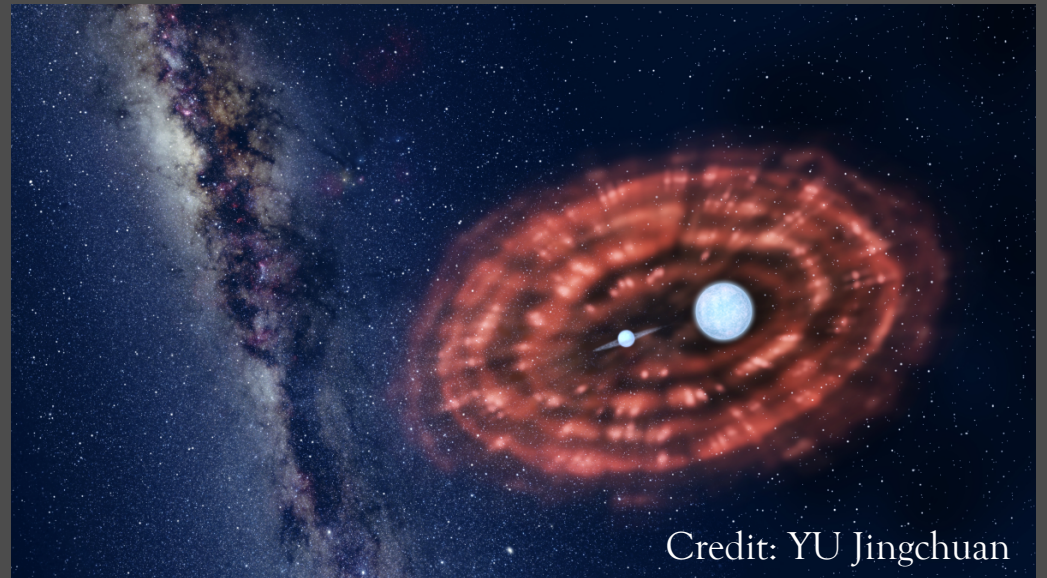
# What are Stripped Stars?

*Hydrogen-rich envelopes removed via binary interaction*

Roche-Lobe Overflow

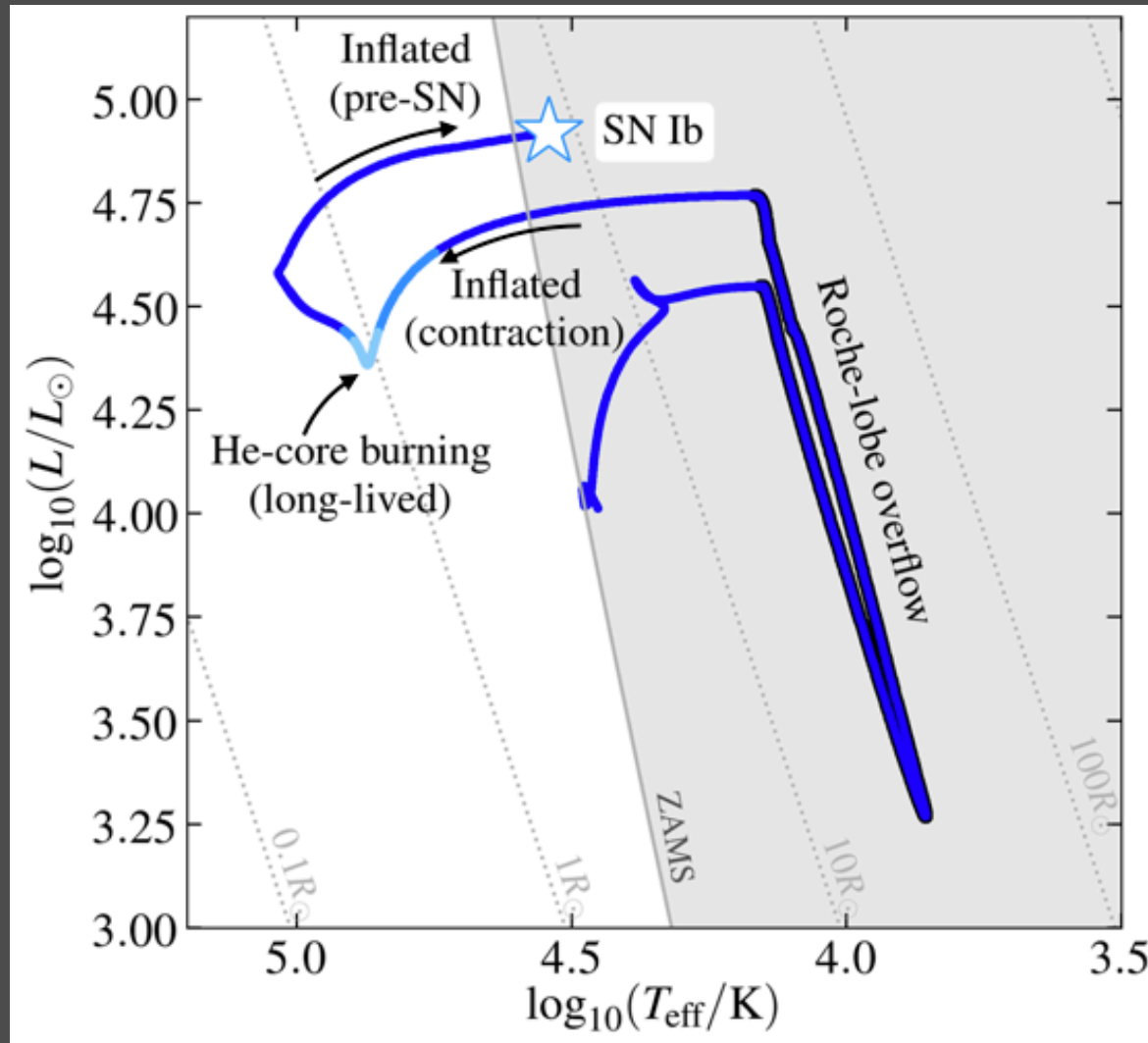


Common Envelope Evolution



# What are Stripped Stars?

*Hydrogen-rich envelopes removed via binary interaction*



Stripped cores are hot and compact

# The Evolutionary Path to a BNS

*Multiple Phases of Envelope Stripping are Required*

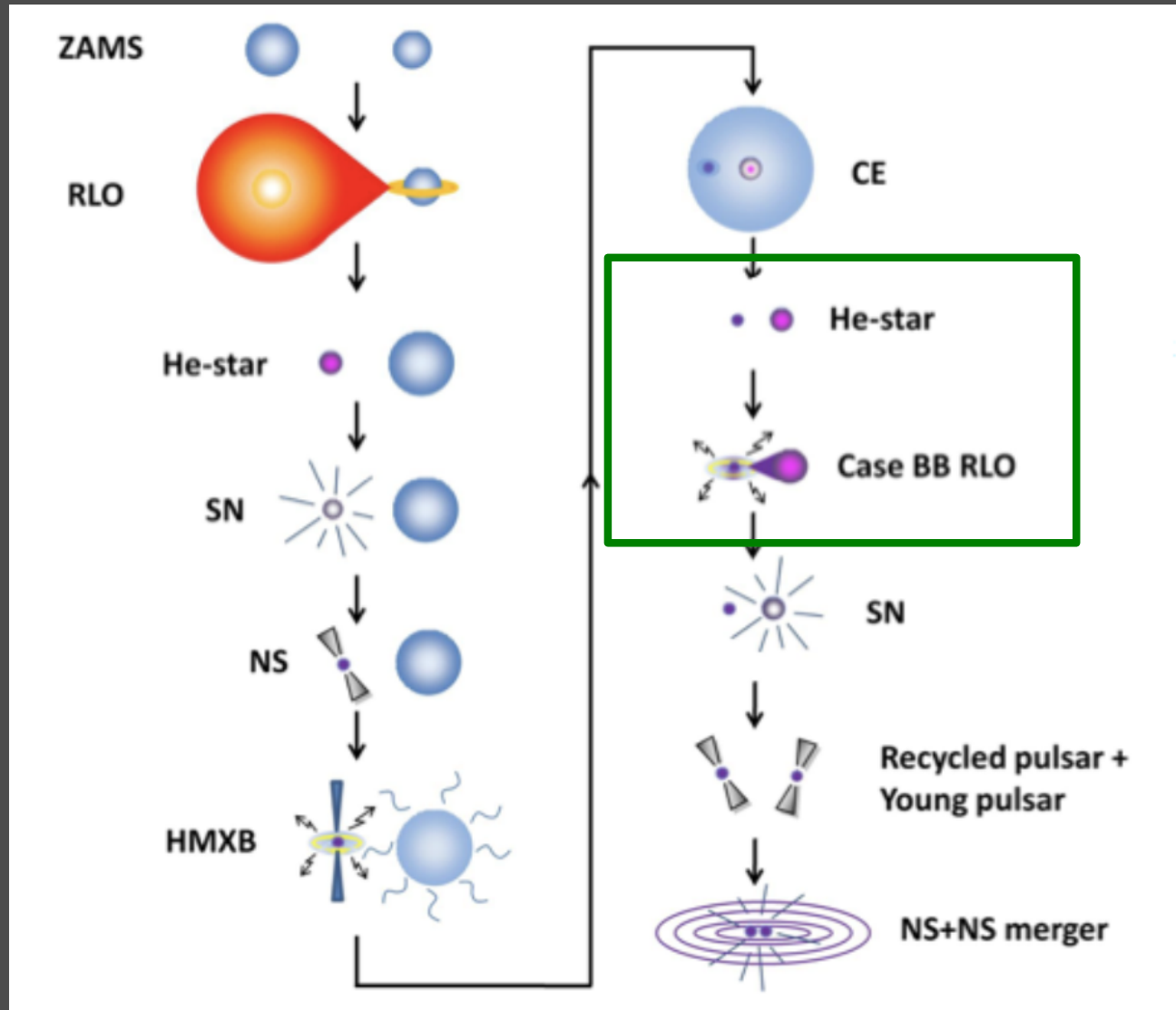


Image courtesy of T. Tauris

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries: *Can Serve Multiple Scientific Purposes*

They probe of the outcomes of the common envelope stage and the physical configuration of the system prior to the second supernovae

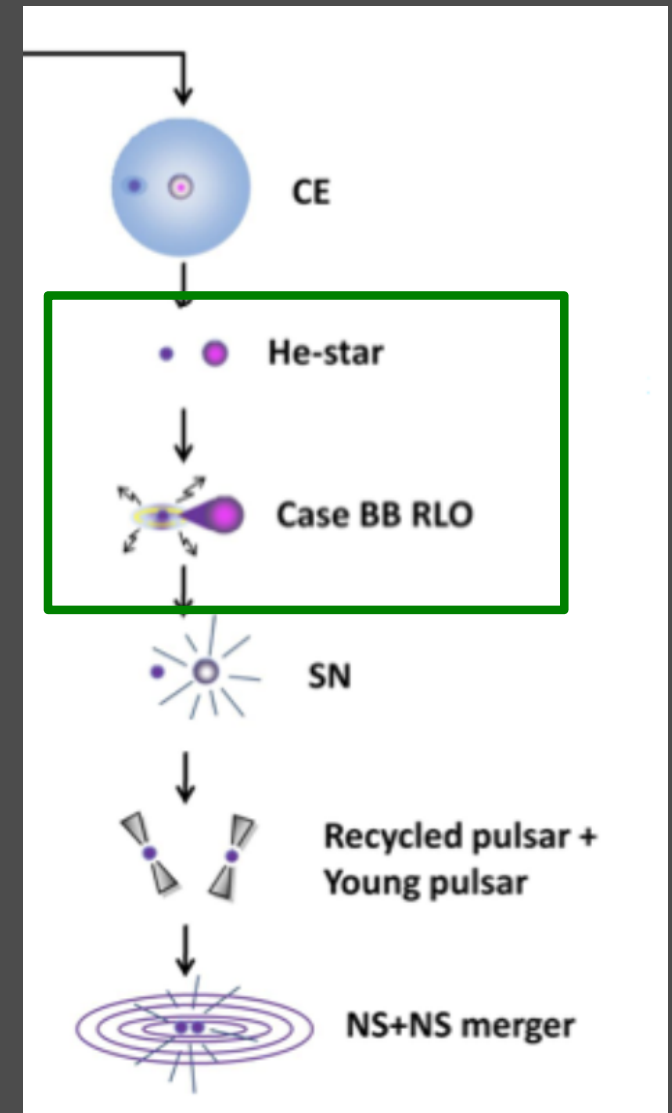
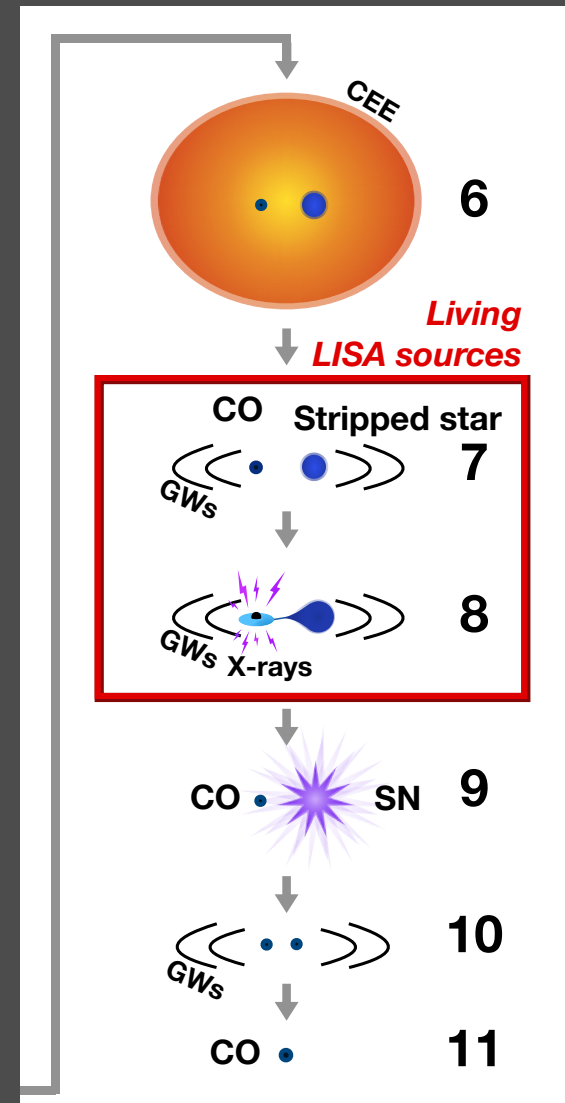


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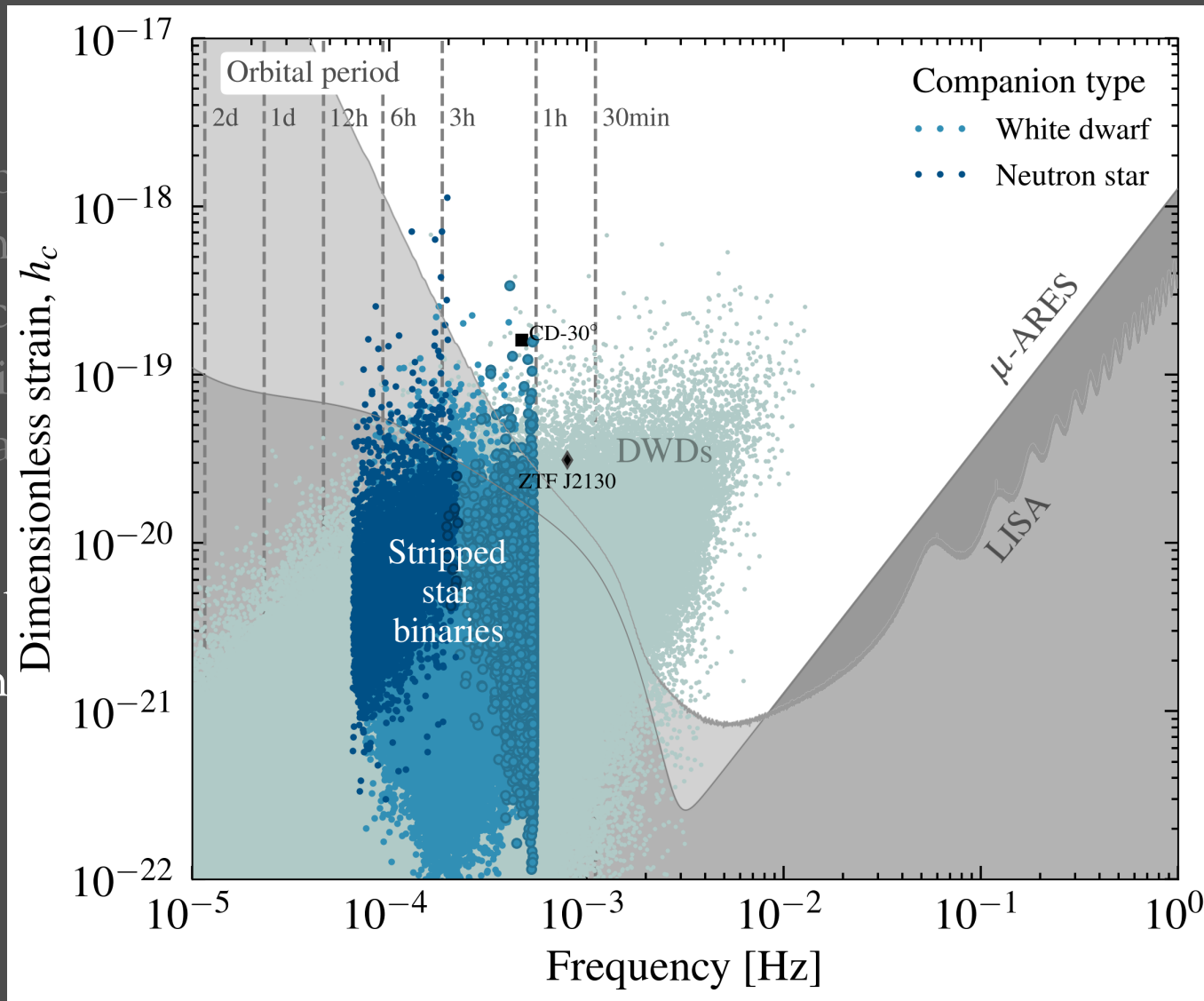
They can be multimessenger sources themselves!



# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries: *Can Serve Multiple Scientific Purposes*

They probe  
the common  
the physics  
system prior  
supernova

They can  
sources that

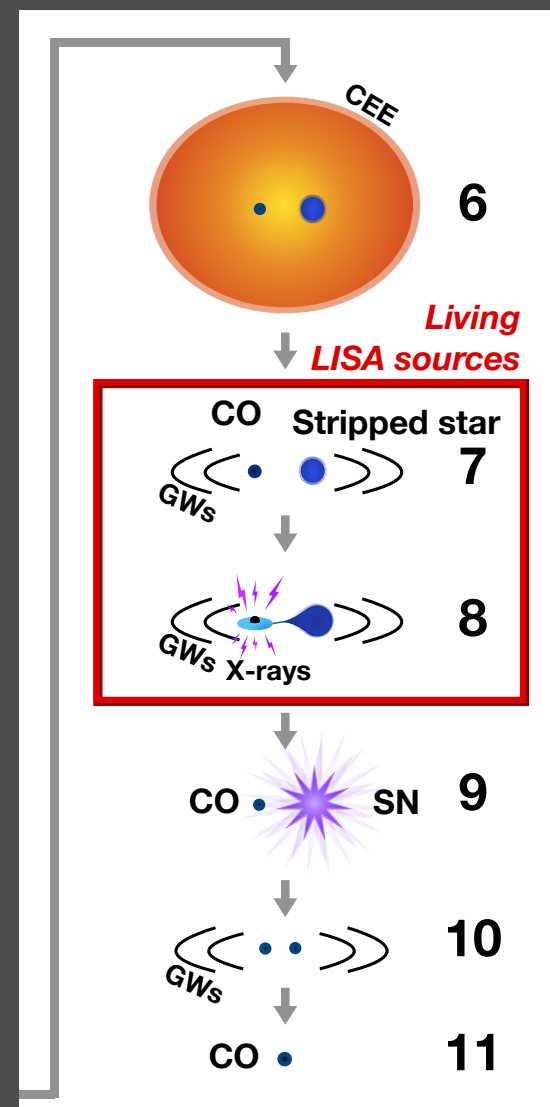


Y. Götberg et al. (2020)

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries: *Can Serve Multiple Scientific Purposes*

They probe of the outcomes of the common envelope stage and the physical configuration of the system prior to the second supernovae

They can be multimessenger sources themselves!



Y. Götberg et al. (2020)

GW source	Number	Frequency	Chirp mass	Distance
Stripped star + NS <sup>a</sup>	~ 0 – 4* (SNR > 5)	< 0.2 mHz	1.6 – 2.6 $M_{\odot}$	$\lesssim 1$ kpc
Stripped star + WD <sup>a</sup>	~ 0 – 100* (SNR > 5)	< 0.6 mHz	0.3 – 1.6 $M_{\odot}$	$\lesssim 1$ kpc

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

*What do we (broadly) need to do science with these objects?*

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

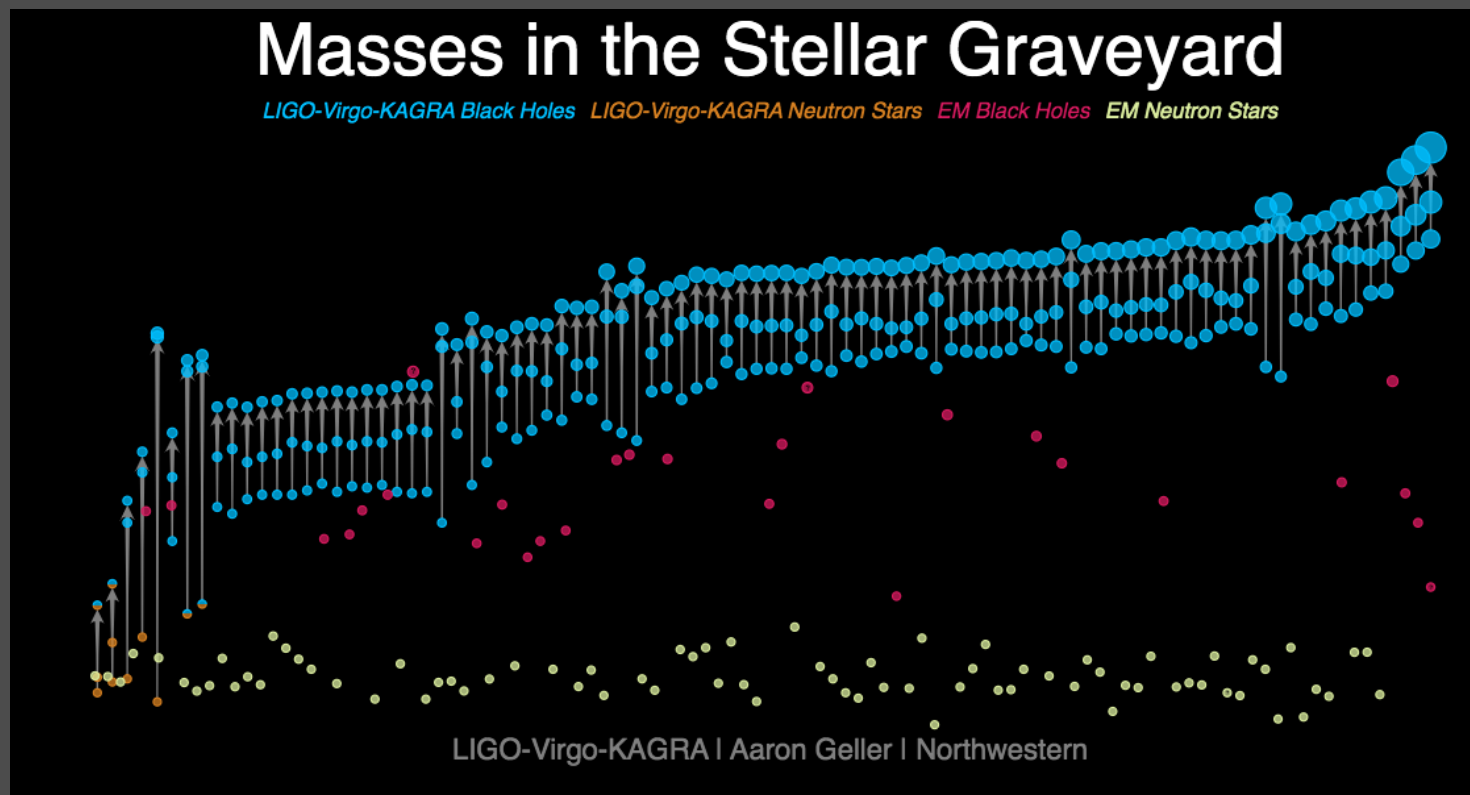
*What do we (broadly) need to do science with these objects?*

1. To identify a population
2. To determine period and mass distributions
3. To determine mass loss rates and surface compositions

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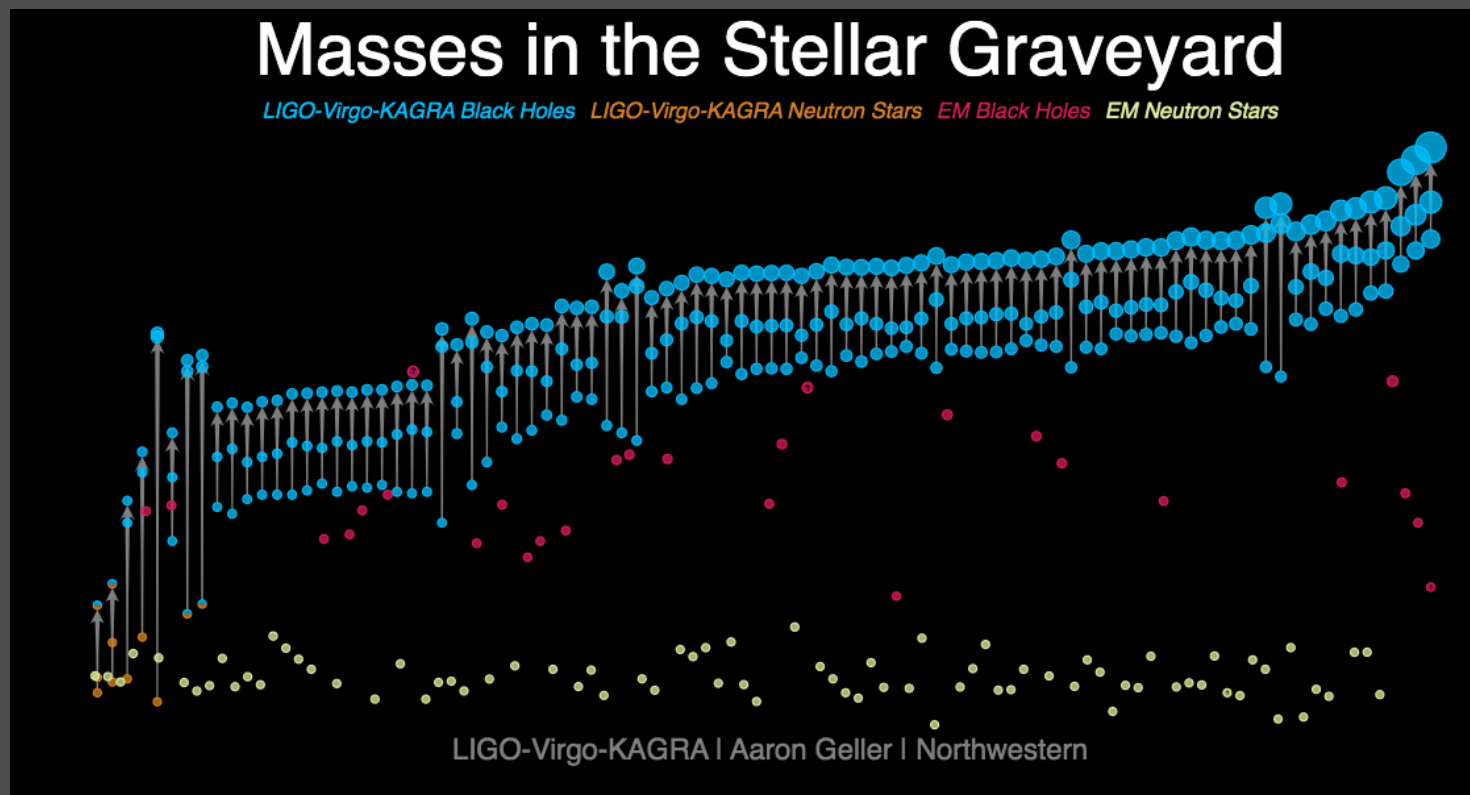
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# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

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There are currently no confirmed stripped star + NS/BH binaries

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

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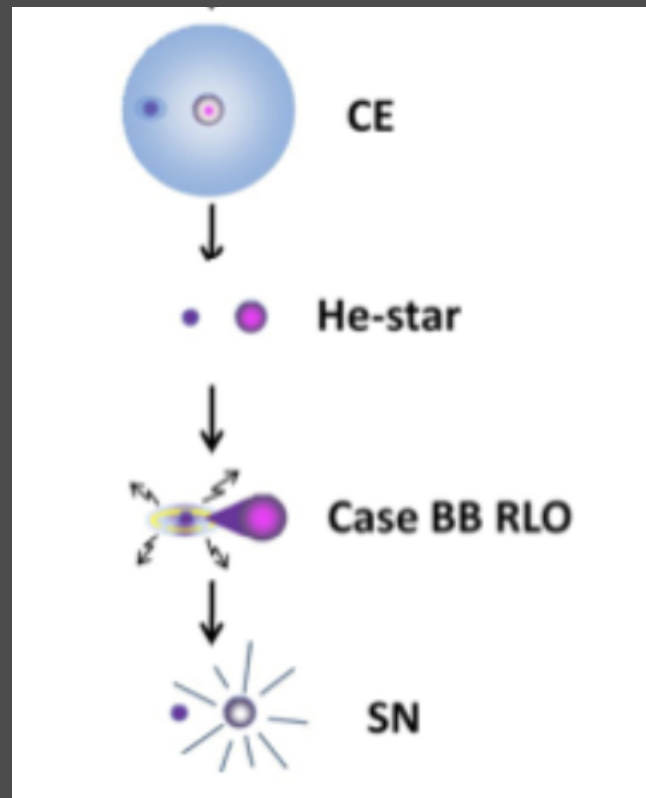


Image courtesy of T. Tauris

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

*What (specific) time-domain/multi-wavelength observations?*

1. To identify a population
2. To determine period and mass distributions
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Where to Look?

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

*What (specific) time-domain/multi-wavelength observations?*

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Where to Look?

Local Group Galaxies & Galactic Plane

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Where to Look?

Local Group Galaxies & Galactic Plane

(large area, dense environments)

Image Credit: NASA/Swift/S. Immler (Goddard) and M. Siegel (Penn State)

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For What?

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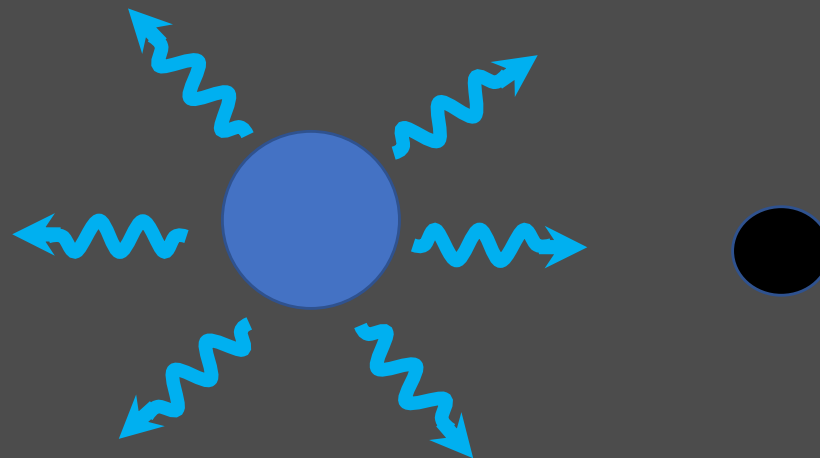
1. To identify a population
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Where to Look?

For What?

Stripped Star

Accretion



Stripped Star (w/ wind)

NS/BH

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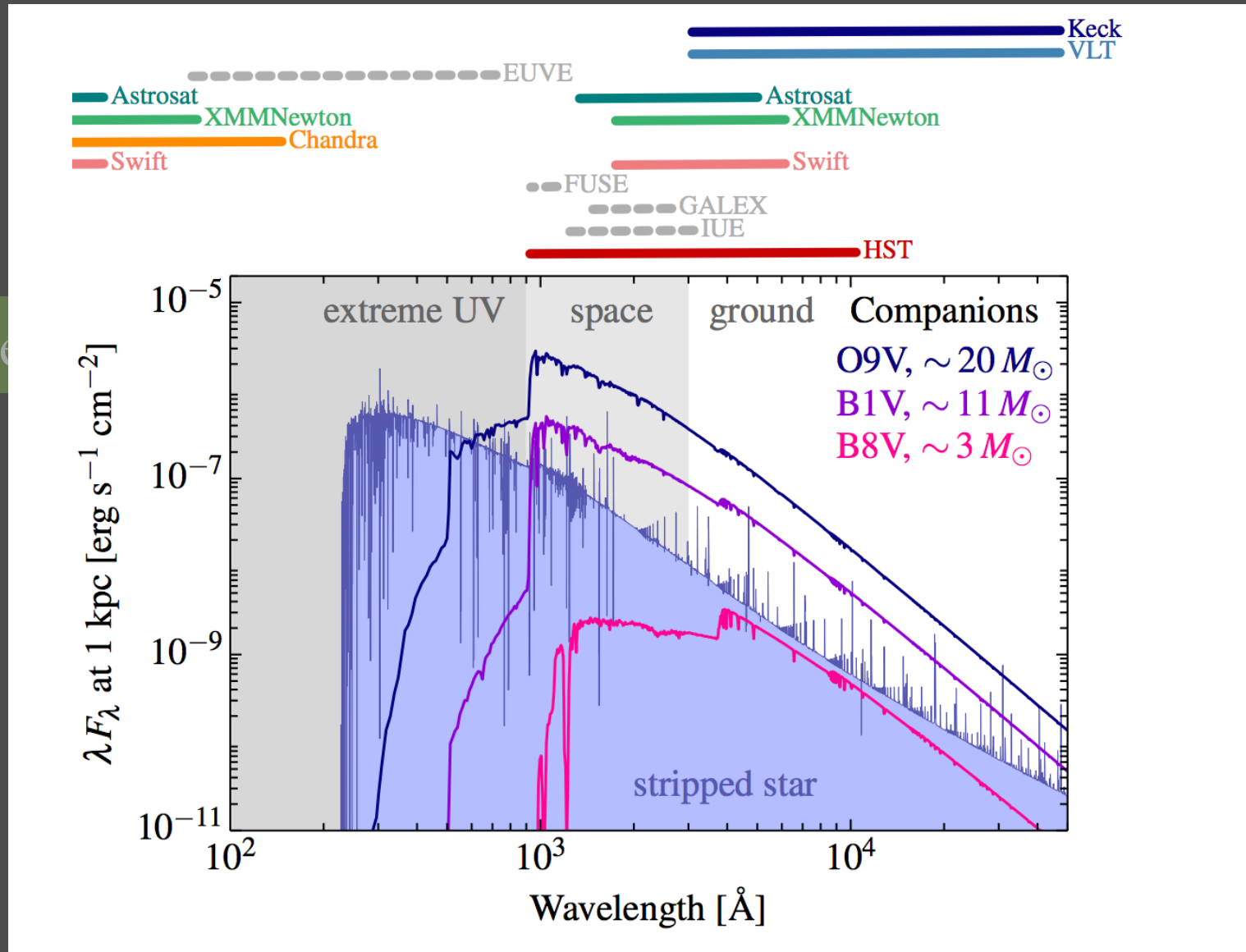
Stripped Star

Accretion

Ultraviolet is key

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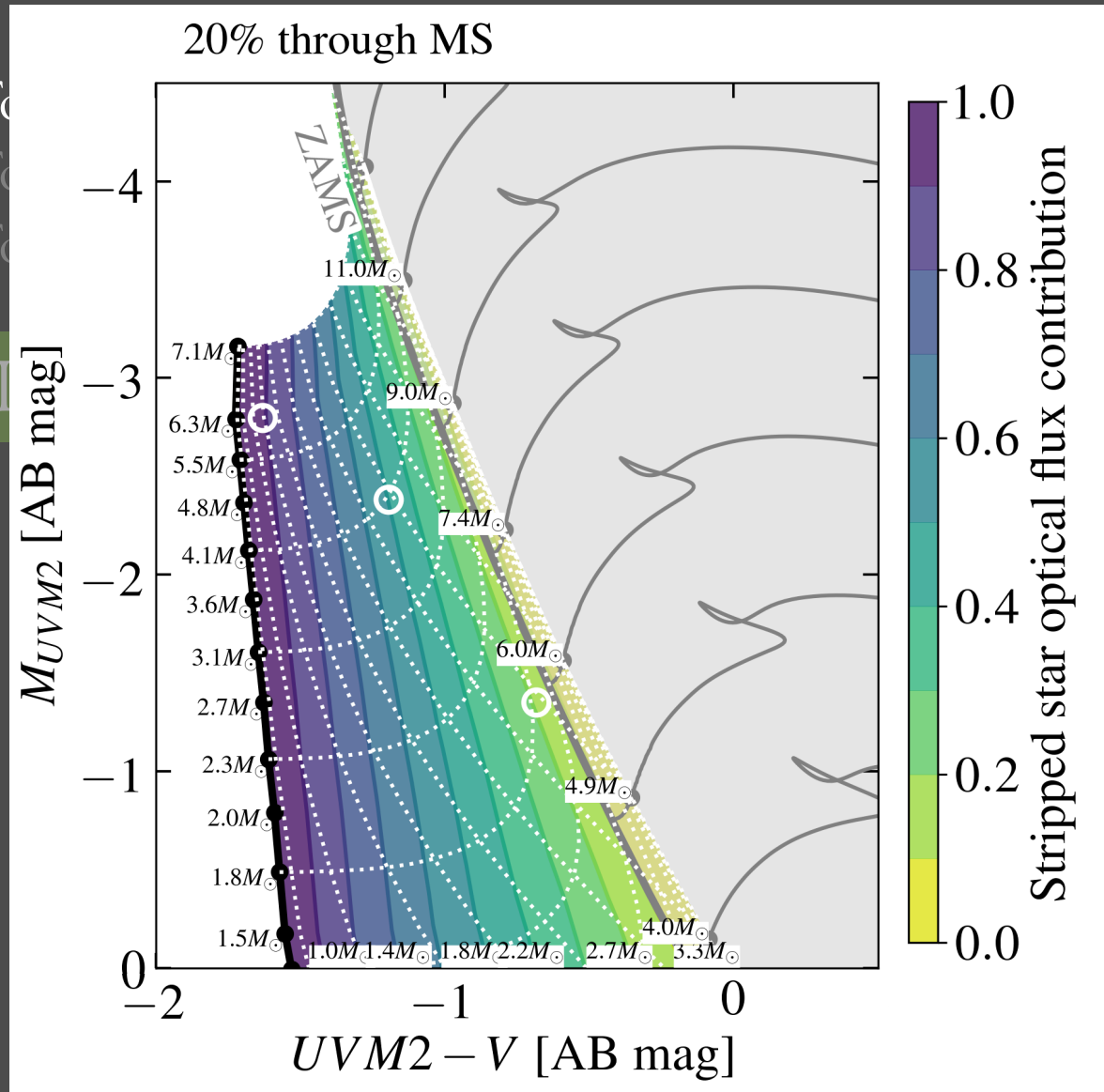


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1. To
2. To
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Where to look



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Accretion

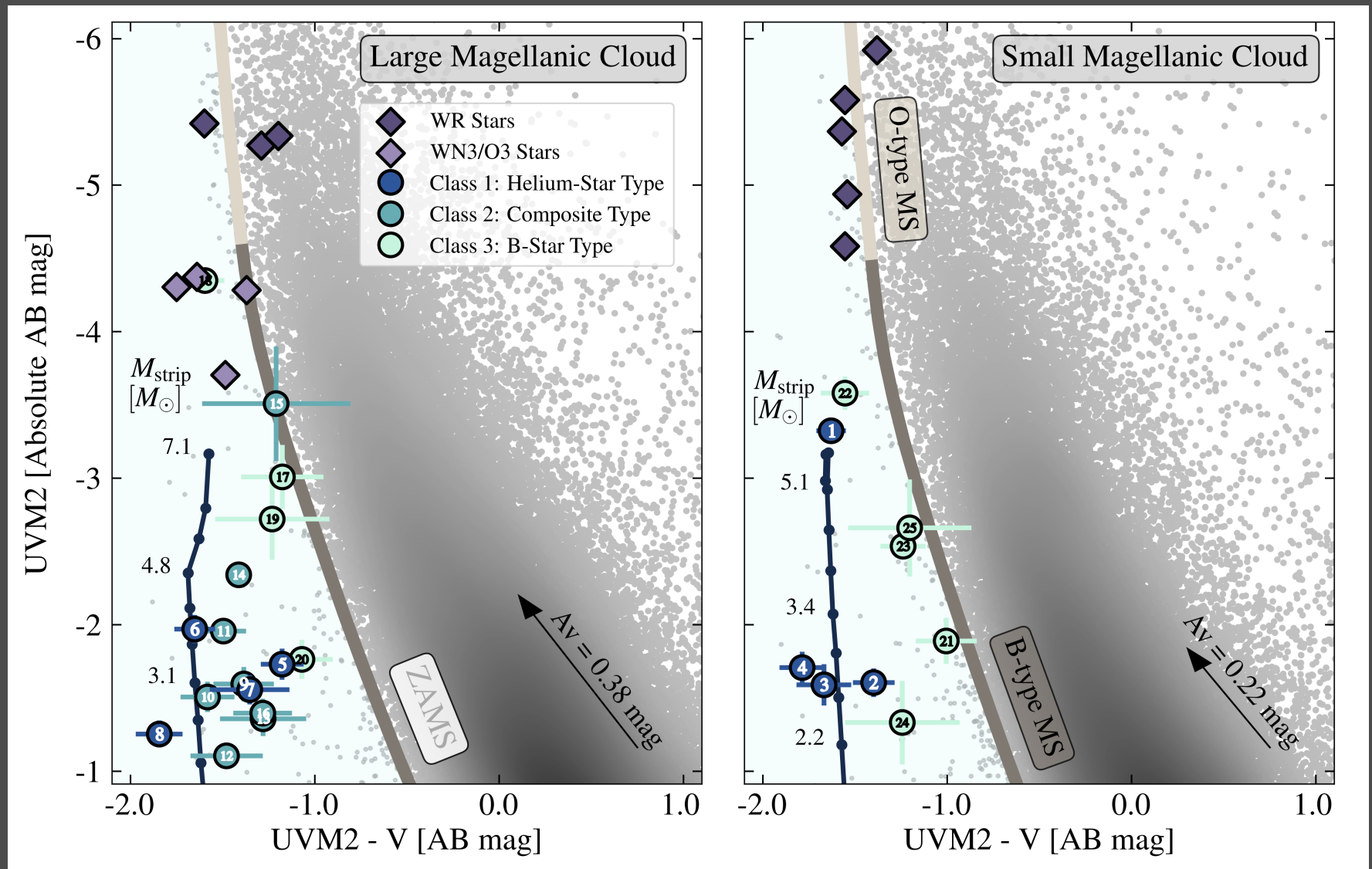
# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

## *Proof of Concept Search in the Magellanic Clouds*

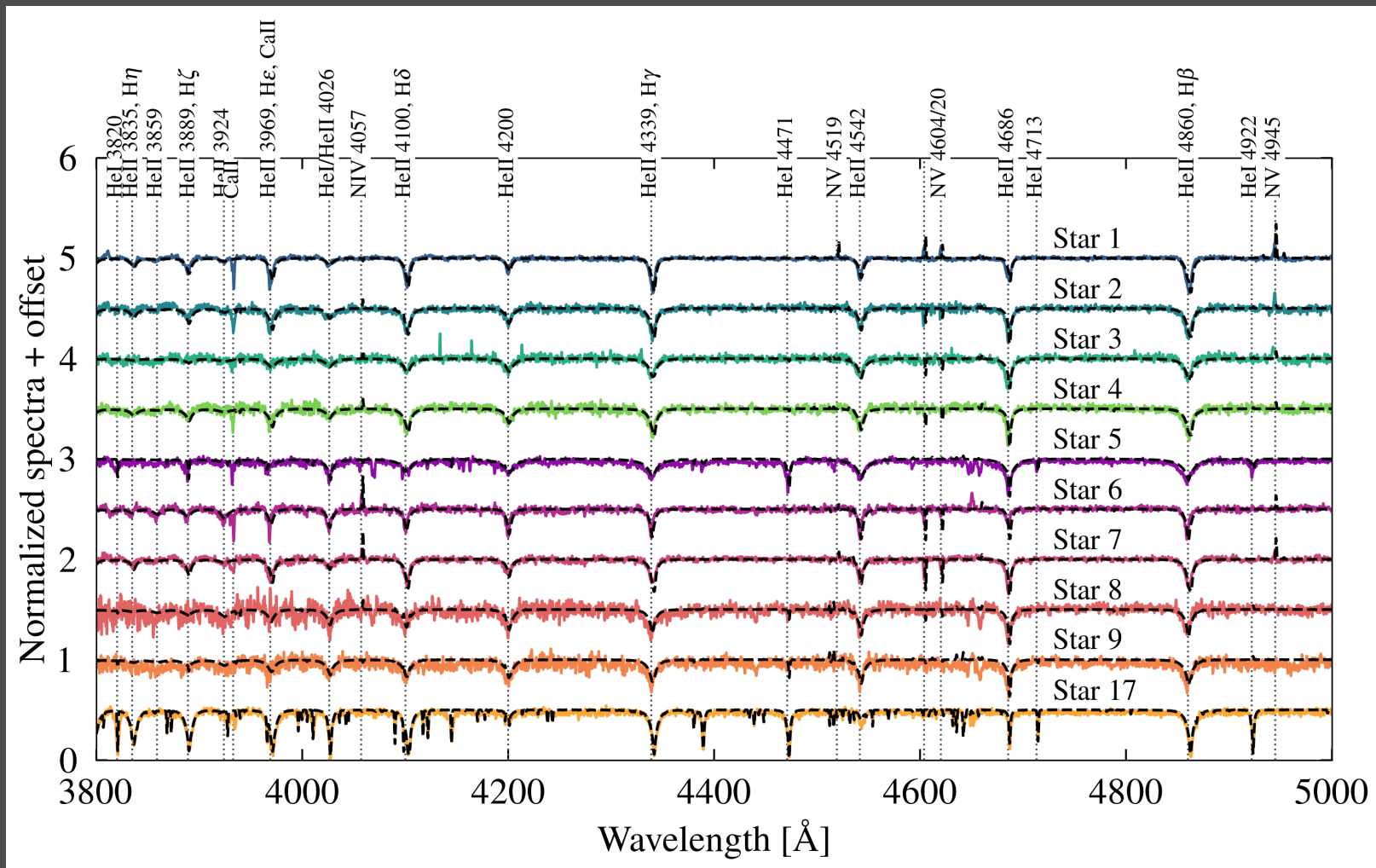


Image Credit: NASA/Swift/S. Immler (Goddard) and M. Siegel (Penn State)

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries: *Proof of Concept Search in the Magellanic Clouds*



# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries: *Proof of Concept Search in the Magellanic Clouds*



A subset of stars have spectra consistent with models for “isolated” helium stars.  
They have “dark” companions

Götberg, Drout, et al. *submitted*

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

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For What?

Stripped Star

Accretion



Wide-Field *High-Resolution* UV Imager

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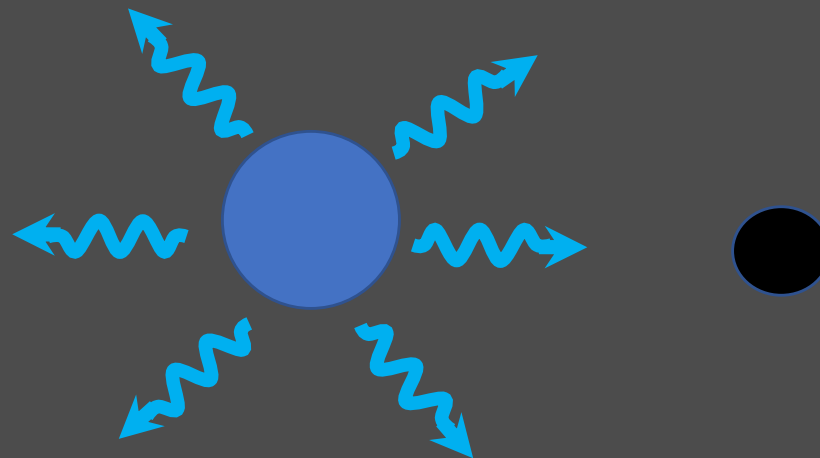
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Where to Look?

For What?

Stripped Star

Accretion



Stripped Star (w/ wind)

NS/BH

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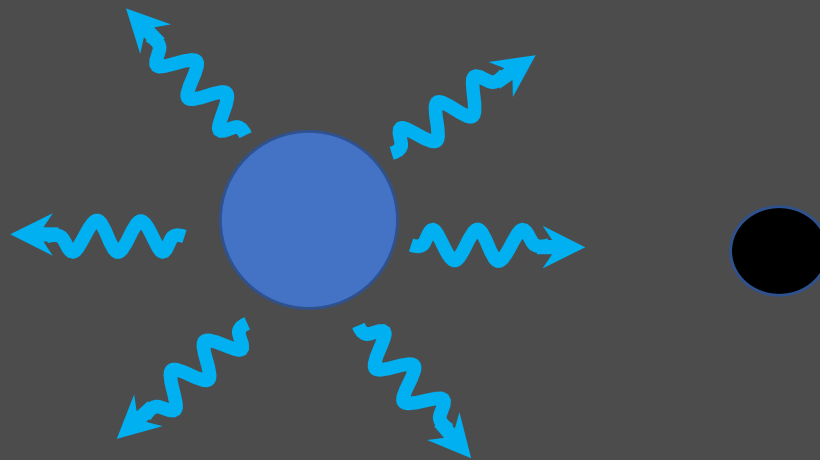
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Stripped Star

Accretion



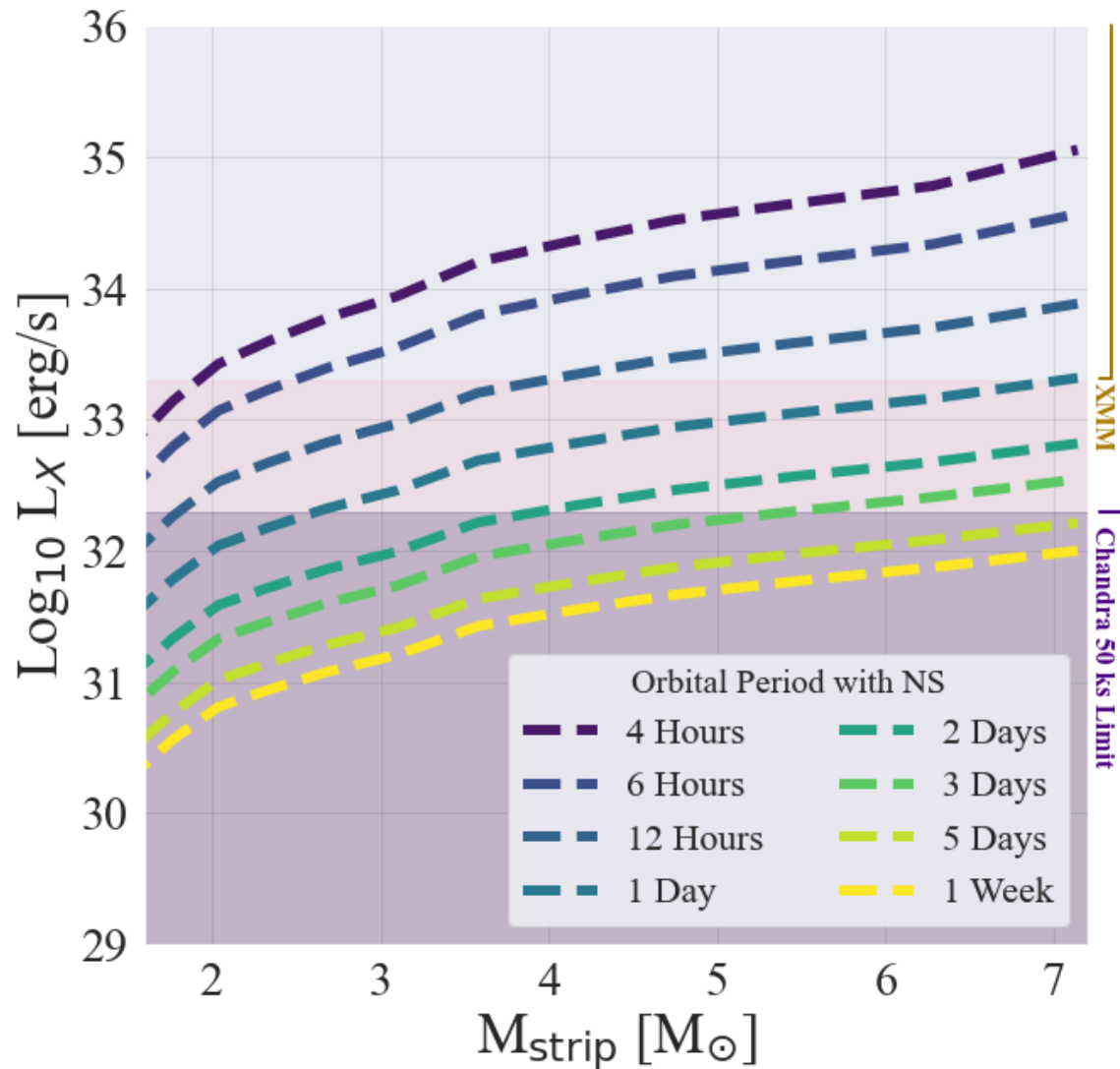
Sources should be (weak-ish) X-ray binaries

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

*What (specific) time-domain/multi-wavelength observations?*

1. T
2. T
3. T

Where to



Accretion

So

es

Image Credit: B. Ludwig (Toronto)

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1. To
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Where to Look

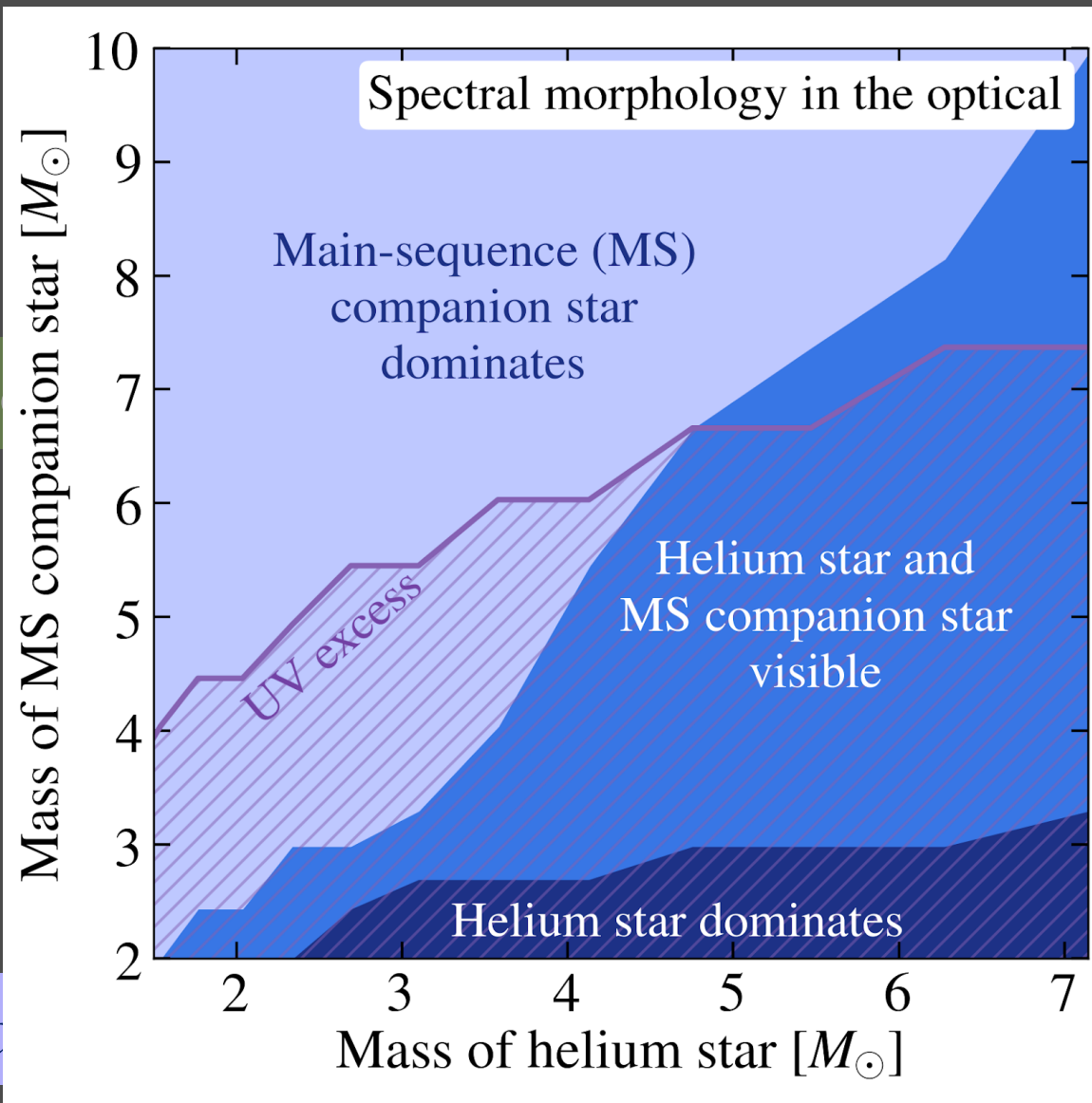


Image Credit: Y. Gotberg (Carnegie)

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Where to Look?

For What?

Stripped Star

Accretion

Critical to Maintain High-Sensitivity  
High-Resolution X-ray Capabilities

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1. To identify a population
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Where to Look?

For What?

Light Curves

Velocities

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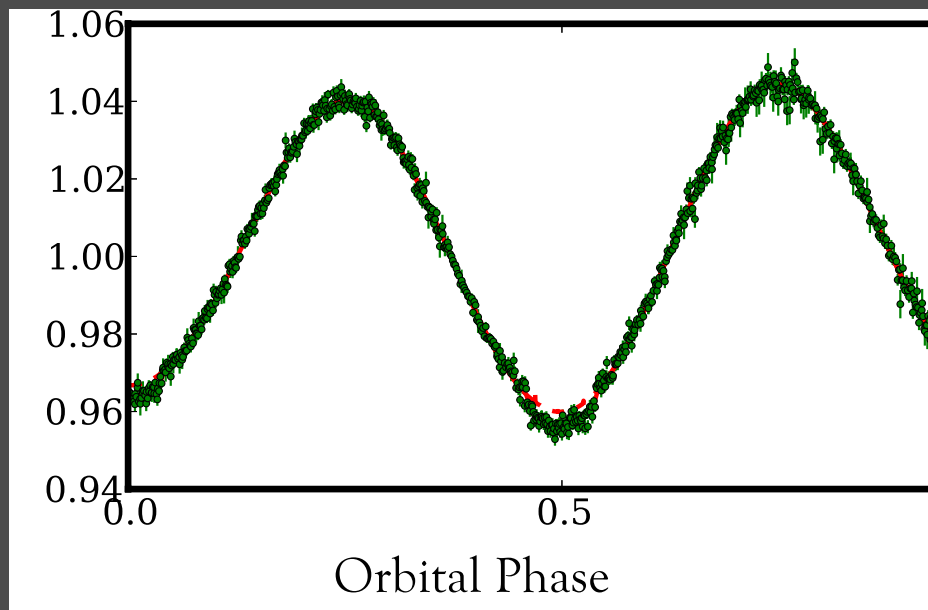
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Geier et al. (2013)

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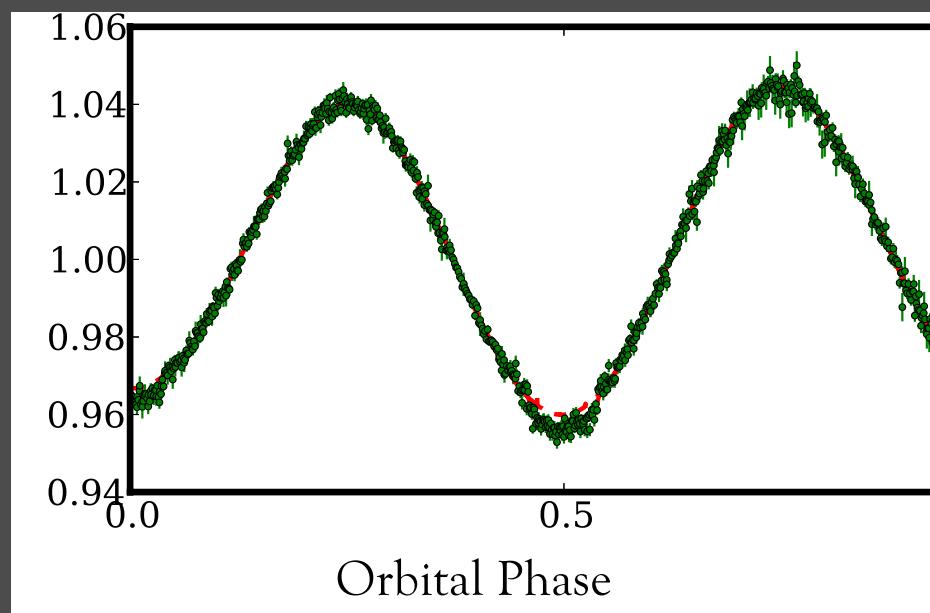
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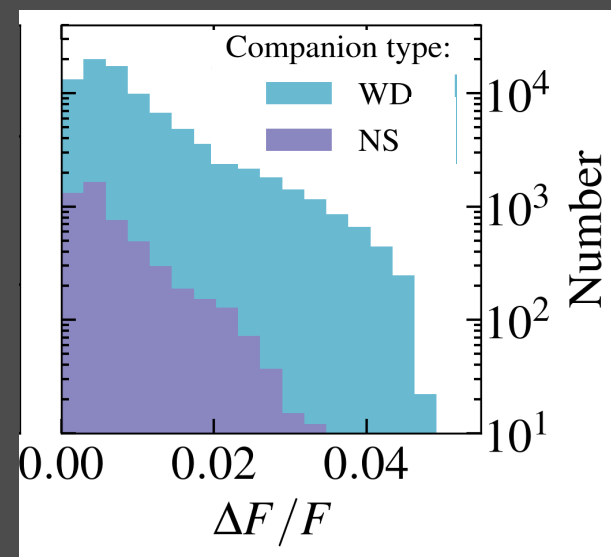
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Velocities



Geier et al. (2013)



Y. Götberg et al. (2020)

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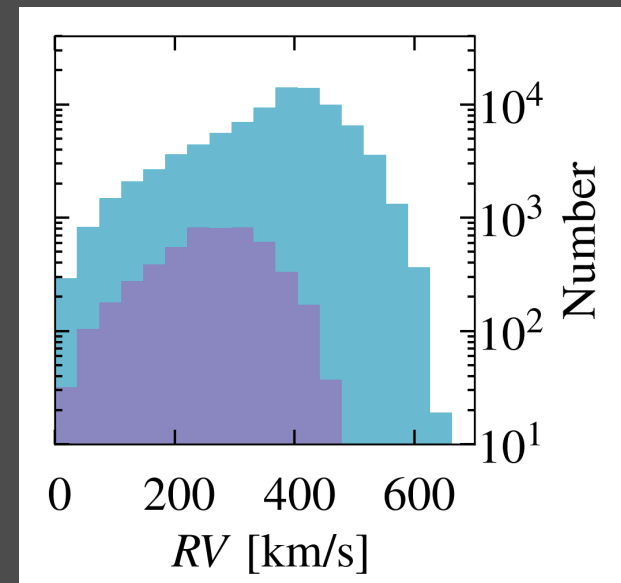
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Light Curves

Velocities

(UV) High Cadence Monitoring  
Moderate Resolution Spectroscopic Monitoring

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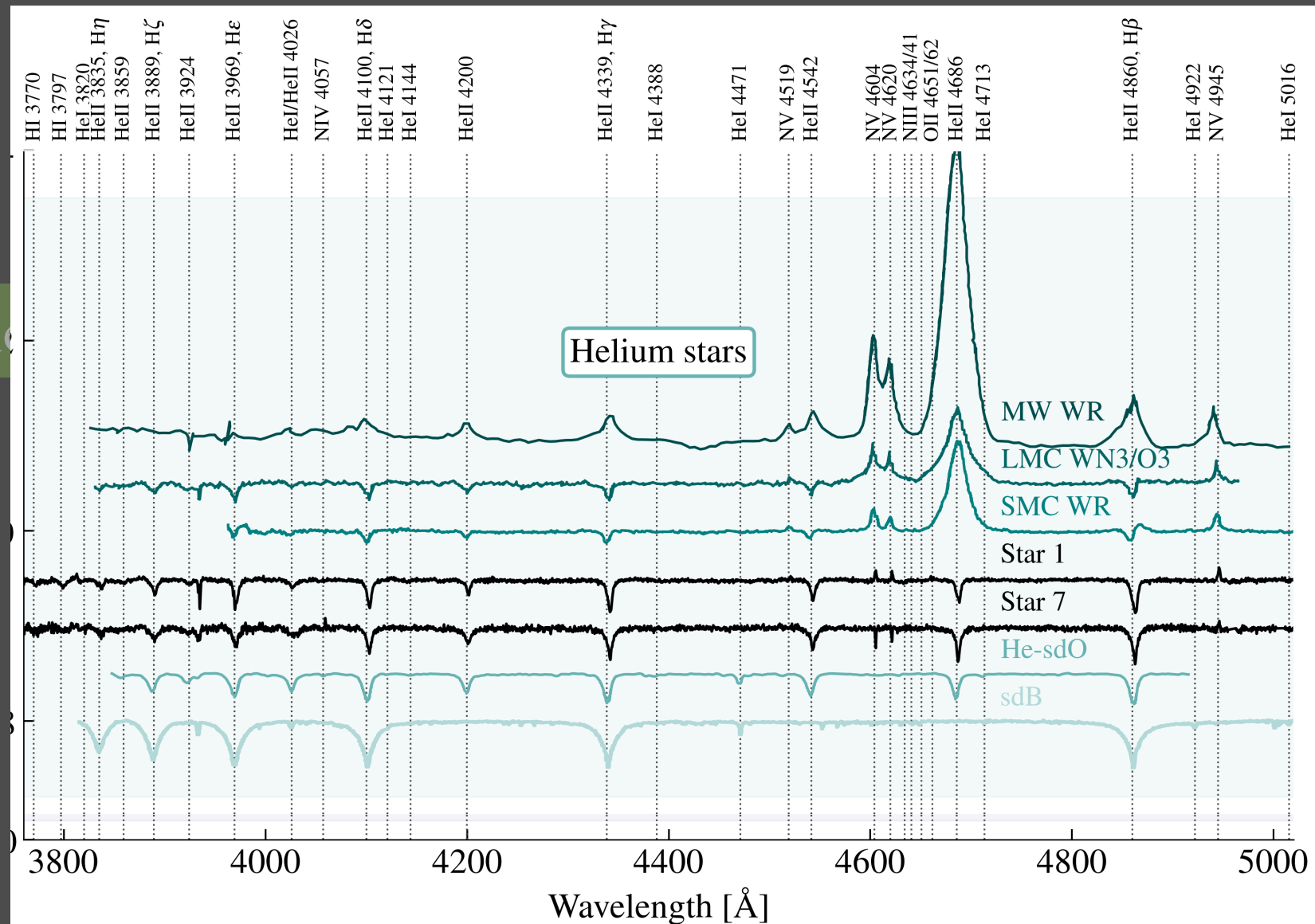
Where to Look?

For What?

Spectral (Wind) Features

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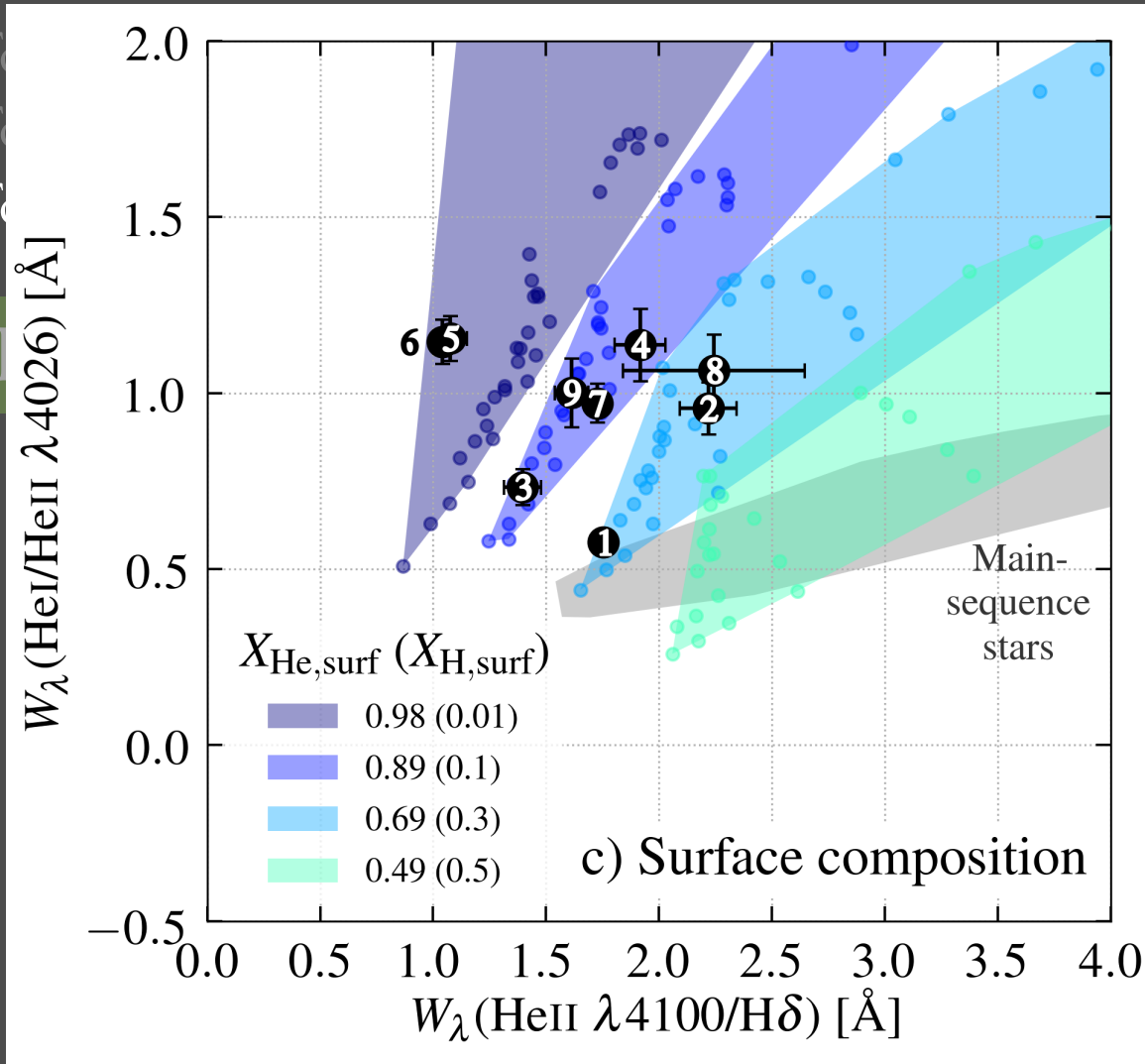


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2. T
3. T

Where to



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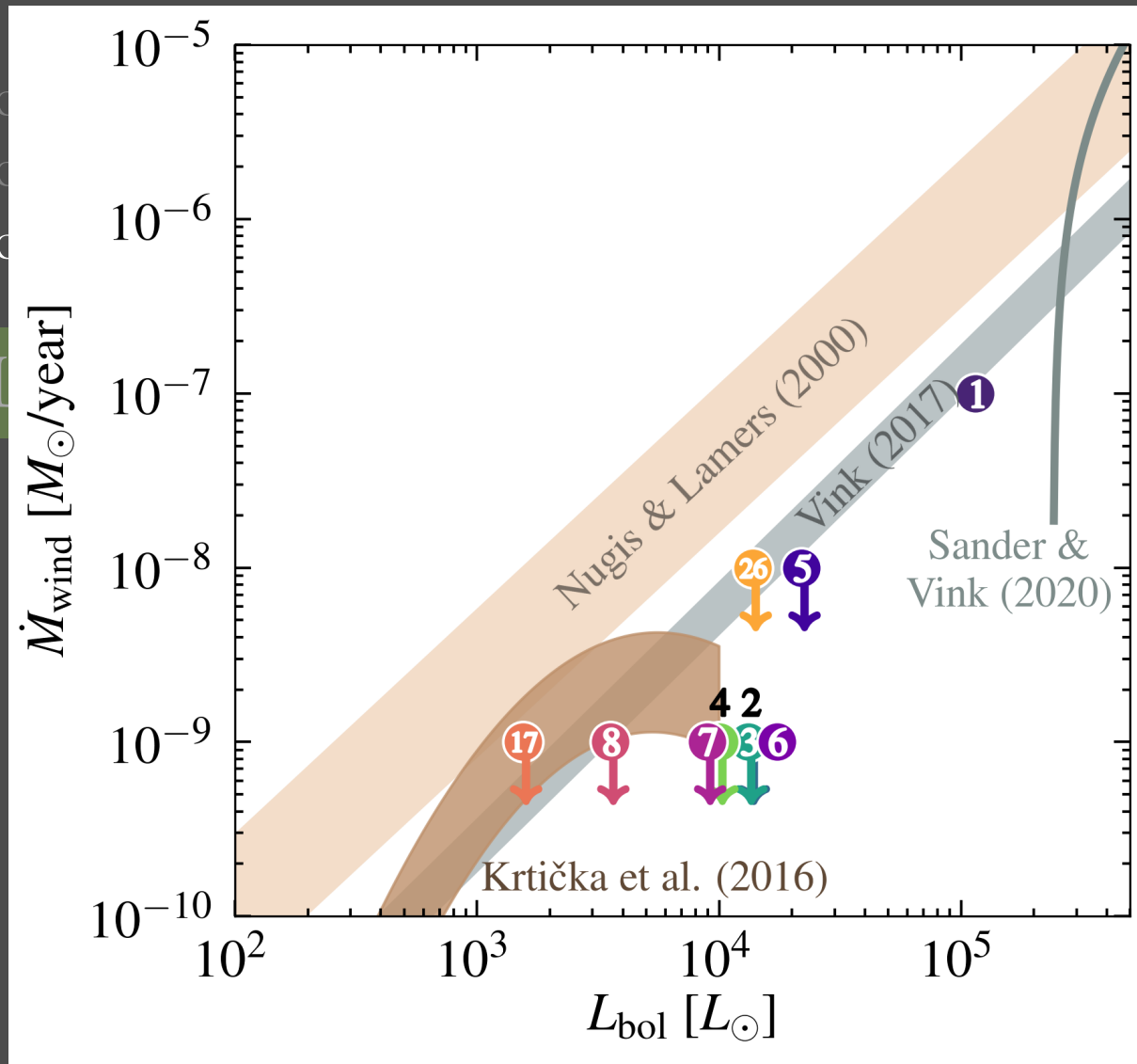
) Features

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*What (specific) time-domain/multi-wavelength observations?*

1. To
2. To
3. To

Where to I



ons

Features

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1. To identify a population
2. To determine period and mass distributions
3. To determine mass loss rates and surface compositions

Where to Look?

For What?

Spectral (Wind) Features

Moderate resolution UV spectroscopy is *critical*

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

*What type of instruments/missions?*

Wide-Field *High-Resolution* UV Imager

High-Sensitivity High-Resolution X-ray Capabilities

(UV) High Cadence Monitoring

Moderate Resolution Spectroscopic Monitoring

Moderate resolution UV spectroscopy

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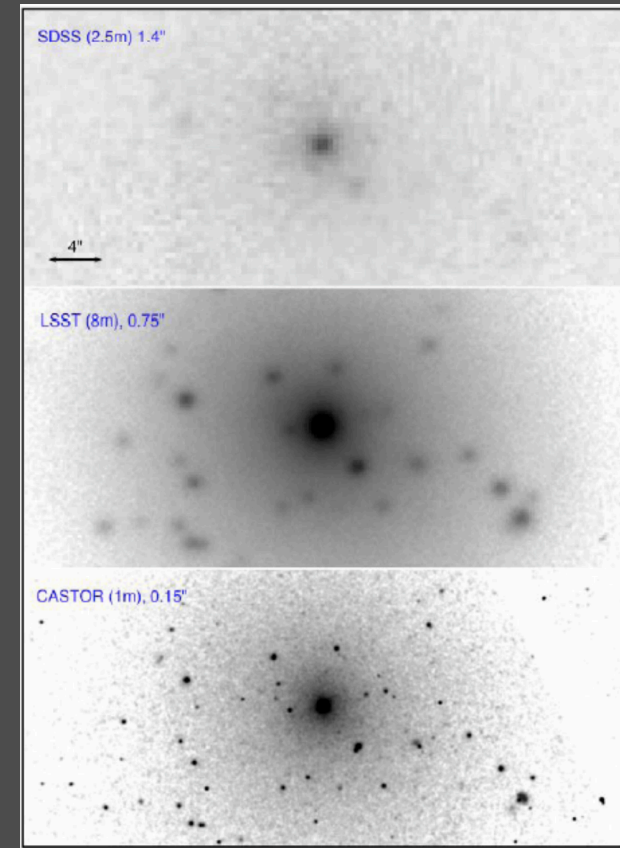
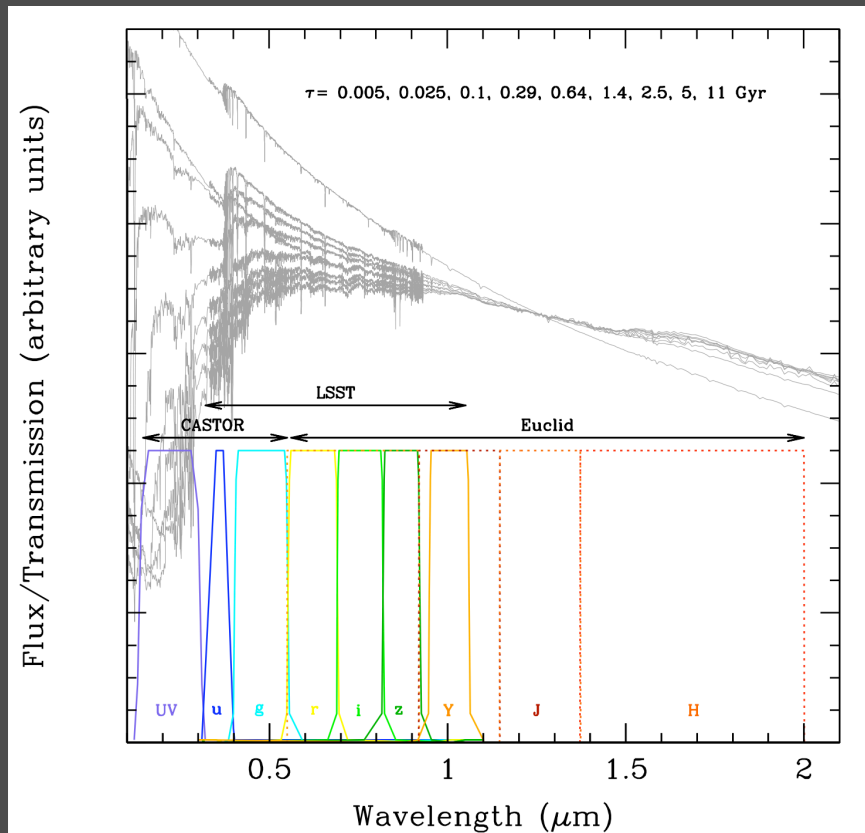
(UV) High Cadence Monitoring

Moderate Resolution Spectroscopic Monitoring

Moderate resolution UV spectroscopy

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

## *CASTOR: A Wide-Field UV Telescope*



Bandpasses

UV (150-300nm), u' (300-400 nm), g (400-550 nm)

Field of View

0.44 deg x 0.56 deg = 0.25 sq. deg

Image Quality

~0.15" FWHM

Observing Modes

wide-field imaging; grism and 2D spectroscopy;  
precision photometry

# Stripped Star Compact Object Binaries:

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Wide-Field *High-Resolution* UV Imager

High-Sensitivity High-Resolution X-ray Capabilities

(UV) High Cadence Monitoring

Moderate Resolution Spectroscopic Monitoring

Moderate resolution UV spectroscopy